

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amdt. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended) A crosslinked elastomeric rubber latex composition for thin film products, comprising:
  - a polymer containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups;
  - a coreactant polyelectrolyte having a relatively low molecular weight compared to the polymer, and compounded with the polymer to form a compound, and containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups; and
  - a polyfunctional crosslinking agent timely added to the compound, and capable of crosslinking with at least two of the carboxyl or hydroxyl functional groups, or at least one of the carboxyl functional groups and at least one of the hydroxyl one of the -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups present at ambient temperature or higher, thereby forming a crosslinked network in the elastomeric rubber latex composition;  
wherein the crosslinked elastomeric rubber latex composition is in the form of a thin film rubber glove or condom.
2. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer is in the form of a solution, latex, or dispersion.
3. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer and the coreactant polyelectrolyte are each in liquid form.
4. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the crosslinking agent is water soluble and relatively low in molecular weight as compared to the polymer.
5. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 further comprising:  
an acid or acid-forming catalyst agent used for enhancing the crosslinking between the polyfunctional crosslinking agent and the functional groups present.

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

Page 5 of 21

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amdt. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

6. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent crosslinks by purely ionic means through salt bridges formed between protonated nitrogen atoms of the crosslinking agent and anionic ~~carboxyl and/or hydroxyl functionalities~~ functional groups of the polymer.

7. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent crosslinks with itself via ring opening and polymerization to form higher molecular weight polyamines which can also crosslink by ionic means.

8. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent covalently crosslinks anionic ~~carboxyl and/or hydroxyl functionalities~~ functional groups of the polymer and the coreactant polyelectrolyte to form a three dimensional crosslinked network in the elastomeric rubber latex composition by bridging polymer and polyelectrolyte chains.

9. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent entangles and entraps the polymer and the coreactant polyelectrolyte as it polymerizes into higher molecular weight forms.

10. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the crosslinked elastomeric rubber latex composition is in the form of a thin film rubber gloves or condoms has at least one of the following characteristics: a tensile stress modulus at 500% extension of not greater than 10 MPa, a tensile strength of greater than 14 MPa, and a tensile stress retention of less than 70% where the stress retention property is defined as the percentage retention of initial stress force after a 6 minute time period at 100% extension.

11. (Cancelled)

12. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 11 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is capable of reacting with at least one of the OH, SH, NH, NH<sub>2</sub>, COOH, SO<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, CONH<sub>2</sub>, Cl or Br functional groups present 1 wherein the crosslinked elastomeric rubber latex composition in the form of a thin film rubber glove or condom is accelerator free.

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amdt. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

13. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the coreactant polyelectrolyte is compounded with the polymer, such that 100 parts by weight of the polymer are present per 1 to 30 parts by weight of the coreactant polyelectrolyte.

14. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is added to the compound, such that 0.1 to 10 parts by weight of the polymer are present.

15. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer is a synthetic polymer, which contains 1% to 20% by weight of the functional groups present, and has a molecular weight above 200,000.

16. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the coreactant polyelectrolyte is a synthetic polymer, which contains 1% to 50% by weight of the functional groups present, and has a molecular weight of 1,000 to 200,000.

17. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is a polyfunctional aziridine.

18. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polymer is in the form of an aqueous latex rubber comprising a synthetic rubber that has ~~carboxyl and/or hydroxyl~~ functional groups attached to a acrylonitrile butadiene polymer, a butadiene polymer, a chloroprene polymer, a polyurethane polymer, or a acrylonitrile butadiene polymer blend.

19. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 1 wherein the coreactant polyelectrolyte comprises a ~~carboxylated and/or hydroxylated~~ styrene butadiene, butadiene, ethylene acrylic polyelectrolyte, or any other ~~carboxylated and/or hydroxylated~~ synthetic polyelectrolyte containing functional groups for crosslinking polymer chains.

20. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the compound to which the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is added further comprises one or more fillers, waxes, plasticizers, surfactants, soaps, antioxidants, and pigments.

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amdt. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

21. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is added to the compound 1 to 72 hours before use of the composition, and at a level of no more than about 10% by weight of the polymer to the compound.

22. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is added 2 to 48 hours before use of the composition, and at a level of no more than about 0.1 to 5% by weight of the polymer to the compound.

23. (Original) The composition of claim 1 wherein the composition exhibits a tensile stress retention property of from about 10% to 70%, where the stress retention property is defined as the percentage retention of initial stress force after a predefined time period at 100% extension.

24. (Original) The composition of claim 23 wherein the predefined period is about 6 minutes.

25. (Currently amended) A crosslinked elastomeric rubber latex composition for thin film products, comprising:

a polymer containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups;

a coreactant polyelectrolyte having a relatively low molecular weight compared to the polymer, and compounded with the polymer to form a compound, and containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups; and

a polyfunctional crosslinking agent timely added to the compound, and capable of crosslinking with at least two of the carboxyl or hydroxyl functional groups, or at least one of the carboxyl functional groups and at least one of the hydroxyl functional groups present at an ambient temperature between 70 °F (21.1 °C) and 119 °F (48.3 °C), thereby forming a crosslinked network in the elastomeric rubber latex;

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amtd. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

wherein the crosslinked elastomeric rubber latex composition is in the form of a thin film rubber glove or condom.

26. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 25 further comprising:  
an acid or acid-forming catalyst agent used for enhancing the crosslinking between the polyfunctional crosslinking agent and the functional groups present.
27. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 25 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent crosslinks by purely ionic means through salt bridges formed between protonated nitrogen atoms of the crosslinking agent and anionic ~~carboxyl and/or hydroxyl functionalities~~functional groups of the polymer.
28. (Original) The composition of claim 25 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent crosslinks with itself via ring opening and polymerization to form higher molecular weight polyamines which can also crosslink by ionic means.
29. (Currently amended) The composition of claim 25 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent covalently crosslinks anionic ~~carboxyl and/or hydroxyl functionalities~~functional groups of the polymer and the coreactant polyelectrolyte to form a three dimensional crosslinked network to bridge the polymer and polyelectrolyte chains.
30. (Original) The composition of claim 25 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent entangles and entraps the polymer and the coreactant polyelectrolyte as it polymerizes into higher molecular weight forms.
31. (Original) The composition of claim 25 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is added 2 to 48 hours before use of the composition, and at a level of no more than about 0.1 to 5% by weight of the polymer to the compound.
32. (Currently amended) A method for dip-forming elastomeric thin film rubber products comprising:  
compounding a solution, latex, or dispersion of rubber latex A that includes A1 and A2  
with a crosslinking agent B to provide a rubber polymer latex dip-forming

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amtd. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

composition, wherein A1 is a polymer containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups, and A2 is a coreactant polyelectrolyte having a low molecular weight relative to the polymer and containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups, and B is a polyfunctional crosslinking agent capable of crosslinking with at least two of the carboxyl or hydroxyl functional groups, or at least one of the carboxyl functional groups and at least one of the hydroxyl one of the -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups present at ambient temperature or higher;

dipping a dip former in the rubber polymer latex dip-forming composition, and withdrawing the dip former, thereby providing a dip-formed wet latex gel layer; and

curing the dip-formed wet latex gel layer at ambient temperature or higher, so as to allow a crosslinking network to form, and to provide a dip-formed dry latex layer elastomeric thin film rubber latex product in the form of a rubber glove or condom.

33. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein prior to dipping the dip former in the rubber polymer latex dip-forming composition, the method further comprises:

coating a dip former with a chemical coagulant for latex.

34. (Original) The method of claim 33 wherein the chemical coagulant contains an acid or acid-forming catalyst to enhance crosslinking.

35. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein prior to curing, the method further comprises:

dipping the dip-formed wet latex gel layer in a water bath to remove water-soluble impurities, wherein the water bath contains an acid or acid-forming catalyst to enhance crosslinking.

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amtd. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

36. (Currently amended) The method of claim 32 wherein prior to curing, the method further comprises at least one of:

coating the dip-formed wet latex gel layer with a liquid polymer, or chlorinating the dip-formed wet latex gel layer in a chlorine bath, to reduce the film surface tack, wherein the liquid polymer and/or the chlorine bath contains an acid or acid-forming catalyst to enhance crosslinking.

37. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein curing the dip-formed wet latex gel layer is carried out in a temperature range from 70 °F (21.1 °C) to 119 °F (48.3 °C).

38. (Original) The method of claim 37 wherein curing time is about 30 minutes to an hour.

39. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein curing the dip-formed wet latex gel layer is carried out in a temperature greater than 119 °F (48.3 °C) to provide a faster curing time relative to ambient temperature curing.

40. (Cancelled)

41. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein the rubber latex A further includes at least one of fillers, waxes, plasticizers, surfactants, soaps, antioxidants, and pigments.

42. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein compounding the rubber latex A with the crosslinking agent B comprises:

adding the crosslinking agent B to the rubber latex A between 2 to 48 hours before use at a level of between about 0.1 to 5% by weight of component A1.

43. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein curing the dip-formed wet latex gel layer further comprises:

evaporating excess water from the dip-formed wet latex gel layer.

44. (Currently amended) The method of claim 32 wherein after curing the dip-formed wet latex gel layer, the method further comprises:

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amdt. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

post-leaching the dip-formed dry latex layer elastomeric thin film rubber latex product in a water bath to remove water-soluble impurities, wherein the water bath contains at least one of an acid or acid-forming catalyst to enhance latent crosslinking, and a chlorine solution to reduce the surface tack on the thin film rubber latex film product.

45. (Currently amended) The method of claim 44 further comprising: evaporating excess water from the dip-formed dry latex layer elastomeric thin film rubber latex product.

46. (Currently amended) An accelerator free crosslinked elastomeric thin film rubber latex product in the form of a rubber glove or condom, comprising:  
a polymer containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups;  
a coreactant polyelectrolyte having a relatively low molecular weight compared to the polymer, and compounded with the polymer to form a compound, and containing units having at least one of carboxyl and hydroxyl functional groups -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups; and  
a polyfunctional crosslinking agent timely added to the compound, and capable of crosslinking with at least two of the carboxyl or hydroxyl functional groups, or at least one of the carboxyl functional groups and at least one of the hydroxyl one of the -OH, -SH, -NH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -COOH, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -CONH<sub>2</sub>, -Cl and -Br functional groups present at ambient temperature or higher, thereby forming a crosslinked network in the elastomeric thin film rubber latex product;  
wherein the rubber glove or condom has at least one of the following characteristics: a tensile stress modulus at 500% extension of not greater than 10 MPa, a tensile strength of greater than 14 MPa, and a tensile stress retention of less than 70% where the stress retention property is defined as the percentage retention of initial stress force after a 6 minute time period at 100% extension.

Appl. No. 10/718,840  
Amtd. Dated January 21, 2005  
Reply to Office Action of December 14, 2004

47. (Cancelled)

48. (Cancelled)

49. (Cancelled)

50. (Cancelled)

51. (New) The product of claim 46 further comprising:  
an acid or acid-forming catalyst agent used for enhancing the crosslinking between the  
polyfunctional crosslinking agent and the functional groups present.

52. (New) The product of claim 46 wherein curing the elastomeric thin film rubber  
latex product is carried out in a temperature range from 70 °F (21.1 °C) to 119 °F (48.3 °C).

53. (New) The product of claim 46 wherein curing the elastomeric thin film rubber  
latex product is carried out in a temperature greater than 119 °F (48.3 °C) to provide a faster  
curing time relative to ambient temperature curing.

54. (New) The product of claim 46 wherein the coreactant polyelectrolyte, which  
contains 1% to 50% by weight of the functional groups present and has a molecular weight of  
1,000 to 200,000, is compounded with the polymer, such that 100 parts by weight of the polymer  
are present per 1 to 30 parts by weight of the coreactant polyelectrolyte.

55. (New) The product of claim 46 wherein the elastomeric thin film rubber latex  
product further includes at least one of fillers, waxes, plasticizers, surfactants, soaps,  
antioxidants, and pigments.

56. (New) The product of claim 46 wherein the polyfunctional crosslinking agent is  
added 2 to 48 hours before use of the composition, and at a level of no more than about 0.1 to 5%  
by weight of the polymer to the compound.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

**BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**